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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,318	09/12/2006	Jens Schaefer	1NA-51	2633
20311 LUCAS & MEI	7590 07/27/200 RCANTI, LLP	EXAMINER		
475 PARK AV		CHANG, CHING		
15TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10016			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3748	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/27/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

info@lmiplaw.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comments	10/598,318	SCHAEFER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	CHING CHANG	3748				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	Lely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 Ma	av 2009					
· <u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	/ 					
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11 and 13-20</u> is/are pending in the a	polication.					
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>——</u> is/are allowed. 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-11 and 13-20</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
	election requirement					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te				

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DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/23/09 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claim1, 3/1, 4/1, 5/1, 6/1, 7/1, 8/7/1, 9/1, 10/1, 11/1, 13/1, 14/5/1, 15, 16/5/1, 17, and 20/1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

More specifically, "the first ring gears is formed in one piece with the drive wheel or output component." in lines 17-18 of claim 1 is inoperative.

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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4. Claims 1-11, and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

More specifically, "the spur gear" in line 8 of claims 1-2, and "the first ring gears" in line 17 of claim 1 are lacking of antecedent basis, thus render the claimed subject matter in claims 1-11, and 13-20 indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claims 1, 4/1, 5/1, 6/1, 13/1, 14/5/1, and 20/1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elrod et al. (US Patent 5,417,186).

Elrond discloses an electric camshaft adjuster for adjusting and securing the phase angle of a camshaft (20, 24) of an internal combustion engine with respect to a crankshaft, comprising: a drive wheel which is connected fixedly in terms of rotation to the crankshaft (19), an output component (37) which is fixed to the camshaft, and a

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harmonic drive (70, 40, 50, 60; 170, 160, 40, 50) having at least one ring gear-spur gear pairing, the at least one gear-ting pairing having a first ring gear connected fixedly in terms of rotation to the drive wheel, and a spur gear having at least a torque transmitting connection to the output component, the spur gear (70, 170) being embodied as an elastic sleeve and arranged at least partially within the first ring gear (50; 160), a wave generator (80; 180) which is driven by an electric adjustment motor (73) by means of an adjustment shaft (75; 175) which is fixed to the wave generator, the wave generator has means for elliptically deforming the elastic sleeve, causing a torque-transmitting connection is formed between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve at two points on the elastic sleeve lying opposite one another; wherein a second ring gear (40) is arranged in the axial direction next to the first ring gear and coaxially with respect thereto, the elastic sleeve is arranged at least partially within the second ring gear and enters into a torque-transmitting connection with the second ring gear at two points lying opposite one another; wherein the torque-transmitting connection between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve is implemented by means of an external toothing of the sleeve which engages in an internal toothing of the ring gear, and the number of teeth of the internal toothing of the first ring gear differs from the number of teeth of the external toothing of the elastic sleeve; wherein the torquetransmitting connection between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve is implemented by means of an external toothing of the said sleeve which engages in an internal toothing of the ring gear, and the number of teeth of the internal toothing of the first ring gear differs from the number of teeth of the external toothing of the elastic

sleeve; wherein the torque-transmitting connection between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve is implemented in a frictionally locking fashion by means of the interaction of the smooth internal lateral face of the first ring gear and the smooth external lateral face of the elastic sleeve; wherein the motor shaft of the motor and the adjustment shaft have a connection by means of a rotationally fixed but radially movable.

Furthermore, regarding the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection to "the first ring gear is formed in one piece with the output component "in claim 1, the Examiner deems that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to simply form the first ring gear and the output component in Elrod reference, into one single piece of material, since it has been held, "that the use of a one piece construction instead of the structure disclosed in [the prior art] would be merely a matter of obvious engineering choice ", *In re Larson*, 340 F.2d 965,968,144 USPQ347, 349 (CCPA 1965).

In addition, regarding the rejection to claims 13/1-14/5/1, and 20/1, when a product by process claim is rejected over a prior art product such as that shown in Elrod, which appears to be identical, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon the applicants to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the two. See In re Marosi, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

8. Claims 2, 4/2, 5/2, 6/2, 13/2, 14/5/2, 18-19, 20/2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elrod et al. (US Patent 5,417,186).

Elrond discloses an electric camshaft adjuster for adjusting and securing the phase angle of a camshaft (20, 24) of an internal combustion engine with respect to a

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crankshaft, comprising: a drive wheel which is connected fixedly in terms of rotation to the crankshaft (19), an output component (37) which is fixed to the camshaft, and a harmonic drive (70, 40, 50, 60; 170, 160, 40, 50) having at least one ring gear-spur gear pairing, the at least one ring gear-spur gear pairing having a first ring gear connected fixedly in terms of rotation to the drive wheel, and a spur gear having at least a torque transmitting connection to the output component, the spur gear (70; 170) being embodied as an elastic sleeve and being arranged at least partially within the first ring gear (50; 160), a wave generator (80; 180) which is driven by an electric adjustment motor (73) by means of an adjustment shaft (75; 175) which is fixed to the wave generator, the wave generator has means for elliptically deforming the elastic sleeve, the said sleeve is deformed in a way that a torque-transmitting connection is formed between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve at two points on the elastic sleeve lying opposite one another, wherein the means for elliptically deforming the elastic sleeve are two bearing journals (81) which are attached to the adjustment shaft and bear against two regions of the elastic sleeve lying opposite one another; wherein a second ring gear (40) is arranged in the axial direction next to the first ring gear and coaxially with respect thereto, the elastic sleeve is arranged at least partially within the second ring gear and enters into a torque-transmitting connection with the second ring gear at two points lying opposite one another; wherein the torque-transmitting connection between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve is implemented by means of an external toothing of the elastic sleeve which engages in an internal toothing of the first ring gear, and the number of teeth of the internal toothing of the first ring gear

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differs from the number of teeth of the external toothing of the elastic sleeve; wherein the torque-transmitting connection between the first ring gear and the elastic sleeve is implemented by means of an external toothing of the elastic sleeve which engages in an internal toothing of the first ring gear, and the number of teeth of the internal toothing of the first ring gear differs from the number of teeth of the external toothing of the elastic sleeve; wherein the torque-transmitting connection between the ring gear and the sleeve is implemented in a frictionally locking fashion by means of the interaction of the smooth internal lateral face of the first ring gear and the smooth external lateral face of the elastic sleeve; wherein the motor shaft of the motor and the adjustment shaft have a connection by means of a rotationally fixed but radially movable; wherein the bearing journals are rotatably attached to the adjustment shaft using an eccentric fastening means and can be secured in a desired rotational angle position.

In addition, regarding the rejection to claims 13/2-14/5/2, and 20/2, when a product by process claim is rejected over a prior art product such as that shown in Elrod, which appears to be identical, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon the applicants to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the two. See In re Marosi, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

Elrod further discloses a ball bearing (84) being arranged on each of said bearing journals.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized a roller bearing for each of said bearing journal, since the use thereof would provide an alternative electric camshaft adjuster.

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9. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elrod et al. (as applied to claims 1-2 above) in view of design choice.

The Applicant of this instant application has not disclosed that the specific material to make the components would provide an advantage, a particular purpose, or a solution to a stated problem.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of design choice, to select the lightweight material made components, as necessary.

10. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elrod et al. (as applied to claims 1-2 above) in view of Decristofaro et al. (US Patent 7,144,468).

Elrod discloses the invention, however, fails to disclose the electric adjustment motor being a brushless DC motor comprising a rare earth magnet.

The patent to Decristofaro on the other hand, teaches that it is conventional in the electirc motor art, to have utilized a brushless DC motor (60, 62) comprising a rare earth magnet.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the brushless DC motor comprising a rare earth magnet, as taught by Decristofaro in the Elrod device, since the use thereof would provide a more efficient electric camshaft adjuster.

11. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elrod et al. (as applied to claims 1-2 above) in view of design choice.

The Applicant of this instant application has not disclosed that the sleeve being of pot-shaped design would provide an advantage, a particular purpose, or a solution to a stated problem.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art as a matter of design choice, to select the sleeve in a pot-shaped design.

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed on 4/23/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Conclusion

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHING CHANG whose telephone number is (571)272-4857. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 7:00 AM -5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Denion can be reached on (571)272-4859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

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/Ching Chang/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3748